THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1799. [No. 1935.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Publiſhed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Houſe.

Honorable General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. to be holden at Newport, in ſaid State, on the firſt Wednesday of May, A. D. 1798.

Humbly Sheweth,

YOUR Petitioners, Samuel J. Potter, George Brown, Rowland Brown, Benjamin Robinſon, Benjamin Howland, Rowſe Babcock, Chriſtopher R. Perry, Joſeph Stanton, and Joſhua Perry, that they have been encouraged by divers Perſons in this State, particularly in the County of Waſhington, to run a Stage-Coach from Eaſt-Greenwich to Pawcatuck Bridge, there to meet a Stage from New-London, and returning from Pawcatuck to Eaſt-Greenwich, there to meet the Stage running to and from Providence; and that for the Accommodation of Paſſengers to and from New-London to Newport, that a Stage run from the South-Ferry to Little-Neck Hill and back the Days that the Stage from Greenwich to Pawcatuck paſs to and from each Place, to forward Paſſengers that wiſh to paſs and repaſs to and from Newport Weſtward:——But your Petitioners, taking the Matter into Conſideration, find that in the preſent State of the Roads the Line of Stages muſt run at a very great Expence, and the Paſſengers at their firſt running be but few, owing chiefly to the Roughneſs of the Ways. Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray your Honours to take the Matter into your wiſe Conſideration, and as they are the firſt Adventurers in this arduous Buſineſs, and the Utility it will be to the Public, by having ſo eaſy a Way of Tranſportation, and grant to your Petitioners, their Heirs and Aſſigns, the excluſive Right of running a Stage or Stages for the Tranſportation of Paſſengers, between the ſaid Town of Eaſt-Greenwich and Pawcatuck, or between the South-Ferry and Pawcatuck (except it be Carriages owned by private Perſons, and except for the Tranſportation of their own Families only) for the Term of Twenty Years; and they as in Duty bound will ever pray.

ROWSE BABCOCK,
ROWLAND BROWN,
BENJAMIN ROBINSON,
BENJAMIN HOWLAND,
GEORGE BROWN,
C. R. PERRY,
JOSEPH STANTON, jun.

South-Kingstown, April 25, 1798.

And we the Subſcribers, being ſenſible of the Utility of ſuch an Undertaking, join in the Prayer of the foregoing Petition.

Silvester Robinson, John Waite,
Chriſtopher Robinson, Eliſha R. Potter,
R. Perry, James Perry,
Francis Hazard, Eliſha R. Gardner,
William Brown, Warren Gardner,
Thomas Holden, John Hagadorn,
John Hazard, jun. D. Lyman.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *February Seſſion, A. D.* 1799.

Upon the Petition of Samuel J. Potter and others, praying for the excluſive Privilege of running a Stage from Eaſt-Greenwich to Pawcatuck, and from Pawcatuck to the South-Ferry: *It is Voted and Reſolved*, That the ſaid Petition be referred to the next Seſſion of this Aſſembly; and that in the mean Time the Petitioners cauſe Notification to be made in the Newport Papers, Three Weeks ſucceſſively, to all Perſons concerned, then to appear and ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the Prayer of ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted.

A true Copy:
Witneſs, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

To be Sold,

At PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, the 21ſt of May next, on the Premiſes, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

THE Eſtate next Northward of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's, in Thames-ſtreet, conſiſting of Two Dwelling-Houſes, Shop, Wharf, Stores, &c, &c. and Poſſeſſion immediately given.

A good Warranty Deed will be given of the above Eſtate.

The Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

Newport, April 2, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH LYON,

FIFTY Caſks of Rice; 150 Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, 6th May, 1799.

WILLIAM WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he carries on the different Occupations of SILVER-SMITH, GUN-SMITH, and CHAIR-MAKER, at Howland's-Ferry.——Where thoſe who may pleaſe to employ him, in either of thoſe Branches, may rely upon his utmoſt Endeavours to execute their Work in ſuch a Manner, as to give them perfect Satisfaction.

Tiverton, May 2, 1799.

THE Subſcriber ſome Time ſince lent two Pair of SADDLE-BAGS.—The Perſons who borrowed them are requeſted to return them to

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, May 6, 1799.

To be LET,

A Convenient Dwelling-Houſe, with a good Shop, in a public Part of the Town.——For Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 6, 1799.

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

ONE Half of a very convenient Dwelling-Houſe, on the lower Part of Thames-ſtreet; conſiſting of a Parlour, Keeping-Room, and Kitchen, on the lower Floor, with Four Chambers, Garret, &c. a Stable, and Half of a Garden.——Apply to SARAH WEEDEN.

Newport, May 6, 1799.

THE Creditors to the Eſtate of *Jacob Adams* are hereby notified, that Three Months longer have been allowed by the Worſhipful Town-Council, to bring in their Claims from the 1ſt of April laſt, at which Period no further Claims can be admitted.

SAMUEL GIBBS, NICHOLAS WEBSTER, } *Commiſſioners.*

Newport, May 6, 1799.

WHEREAS the Subſcribers being appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of the Town of Warren, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims which may be exhibited againſt the Eſtate of ABIAL TRIPP, late of ſaid Warren, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby requeſt thoſe having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to exhibit the ſame to either of us; Six Months from the Fourth Day of February laſt, being allowed for that Purpoſe. Attendance given at our reſpective Houſes every Day in the Week, Sundays excepted.

JOHN HAIL,
JAMES MAXWELL.

Warren, April 12, 1799.

☞ All Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate, are called upon to make immediate Payment to

MARY TRIPP, *Adm'trix.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conannicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conannicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

PARIS, February 27.

AN order has been given by the miniſter of general police to the central office, to ſuppreſs a ball held at No. 11, in the ſtreet La Mickauderie, becauſe the word Monſieur, and the day of the week, were uſed in the advertiſement to the public, in contempt of the laws prohibiting the expreſſion.

NUREMBURG, March 1.

The Auſtrian forces are on their march.—The number which will immediately be embodied in Bavaria, will exceed 150,000 men.—They will be commanded by the Arch-Duke Charles, in perſon, who is actively employed in concentrating the munitions for repelling the French, with effect.

Expreſſes have been ſent to haſten the march of the Ruſſian columns; who are to be employed immediately.——They bear a moſt inveterate hatred of the French; and from the rigid diſcipline they have been accuſtomed to, muſt prove a valuable acquiſition to the army of the Empire.

LONDON, February 27.

The French papers throw ſome vague ſuſpicions on the real diſpoſition of the Court of Madrid, and reſpecting the aſſembling of troops which has taken place in ſeveral of the provinces. We cannot decide whether the fears of the republicans on this head be well founded, or whether they are not beginning to ſeek a pretext for the execution of the plans which they meditate againſt Spain.—It appears reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that if a new war breaks out between France and the powers of Germany, the Court of Madrid will ſeize the opportunity of throwing off the diſgraceful yoke which it now bears, and of turning its arms againſt its real enemies. We hope that the miniſters at Madrid, as well as thoſe of other countries on the continent, will read the proclamation iſſued by the French General to the inhabitants of the kingdom of Naples—they will there ſee, "*that the ſupreme arbiter of empires has choſen the French people to renew the ſurface of the globe, diſfigured by the crimes of its governments, and to make liberty and equality reign there.*"

February 28.

The cold at Paris, which was in the beginning of January, at 17 degrees of the decimal thermometer, and 13 degrees 6-tenths of Reaumur's, afforded Fourcroy and Vauquelin the means of trying the experiments of Mr. Lowitz, chemiſt, of Peterſburgh, upon extraordinary artificial cold. They aſcertained the truth of them, and made ſome additions. At an inſtant in which the thermometer was at ſeven degrees of freezing, they mixed eight parts of calcined marine ſalt, with ſix parts of ſnow. This mixture produced on a ſudden an incalculable cold. Twenty pounds of mercury were frozen completely in thirty ſeconds, as well as ſpirits of wine, &c. upon inſerting the end of the finger in the mixture, it loſt in four ſeconds all feeling, and was not reſtored to ſenſation till after it had been held a long time in the mouth.—Upon the firſt inſertion of the finger in the mixture, an acute pain was felt, as if it had been preſſed in a vice. A copper crucible, plunged into the mixture, had the contents of it frozen in thirty ſeconds; thoſe of porcelain or earth, were frozen in two minutes. This artificial cold is eſtimated at forty degrees. Fourcroy and Vauquelin were to make ſome freſh experiments.

March 1.

The French merchandize and property put under the ſeal in Turkey, and ordered to be ſold for the uſe of the public Treaſury, is valued at thirty millions of piaſters, or about five millions and a half pounds ſterling.

Amidſt the events that have of late ſucceeded each other with ſuch rapidity, the ſituation of Spain ſeems to have eſcaped the notice of the politician; and equally feeble as an enemy or an ally, ſhe appears to have ſunk almoſt into obſcurity and oblivion.—But a criſis is approaching in that country, that muſt rouſe her from this ſtate of decrepitude, and, it may be, reſtore her to all the former energies of the Spaniſh character.

The former Duc de Liancourt, and ſeveral French Emigrants, have been arreſted at the Hague and tranſported beyond the frontiers.

March 2.

The quantity of naval ſtores to be ſent by government this ſeaſon, for the ſervice of his Majeſty's ſquadrons on the Eaſt-India ſtation, and at the Cape of Good Hope, amount to upwards of ſeven hundred tons. The Cape is appointed the depot for the receipt and diſtribution of this article.

We underſtand that an order has, within theſe few days, been iſſued by his Royal Highneſs the commander in chief, for all the officers belonging to the regiments on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment to join their reſpective corps forthwith, and to hold themſelves in conſtant readineſs.

Lord St. Vincent, having had the poſition of the French fleet in the port of Alexandria, minutely examined, and in conſequence of the reported practicability of its deſtruction, has deſpatched ſome ſhips to ſtrenghten Capt. Trowbridge, the better to enable him to perform that ſervice.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Mr. Pitt brought up a Meſſage from his Majeſty, ſtating that his Majeſty was deſirous of making a competent proviſion for the honourable ſupport of his beloved ſons, Prince Edward and Prince [illegible], which purpoſe the monies applicable to the purpoſes of Civil Government were inſufficient. And his Majeſty being alſo deſirous to make a proviſion for Princeſs [illegible], his Majeſty deſired the aſſiſtance of Parliament for theſe purpoſes; and relied upon the affection of his faithful Commons, that they would take the neceſſary ſteps for effecting the ſame.

Mr. Pitt moved that the Meſſage be referred to the Committee of Supply.

March 11.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker is appointed to the Newfoundland ſtation, vice Valdegrave, who retires—Sir R. Curtis, to the Cape, vice Chriſtian, deceaſed—Sir C. Cotton, Halifax, vice Vandeput, who retires.

March 27.

FRENCH AND DUTCH FLEETS.

Advice was yeſterday received at the Admiralty, that a conſiderable convoy, with naval and other ſtores, and having on board a large body of troops, had arrived at Breſt from Bourdeaux. Seven frigates and ſeventy gun veſſels at Havre, have been diſmantled, and the crews conveyed to Breſt.

The numerous privateers of Cherburg have experienced, the like fate, and the fiſhermen along the entire of the coaſts of Normandy and Britanny have been put in requiſition. The Breſt fleet thus recruited and now in every reſpect ready for ſea, conſiſts in the outward road of ſix ſhips of 110 guns, and nine two-deckers; and in the inner road there are twelve ſhips of the line nearly equipt for ſervice. In conſequence of this intelligence, orders were yeſterday iſſued from the Admiralty for reinforcing the ſquadron of Admiral Kingſmill, and to expedite as much as poſſible the equipment of the ſeveral ſhips preparing at Portſmouth, &c. for ſea.

The Dutch Marine, by uncommon exertions, has not only repaired the loſſes which it ſuſtained in the action of the 11th Oct. but attained a more formidable appointment than it has known pending the war. The fleet in the Texel is in readineſs for ſea.

PLYMOUTH *(England)* March 18.

Came in, this afternoon, the Mercure, French ſhip privateer, of 20 guns and 130 men, taken on the 8th inſt. in the Bay of Biſcay, by his Majeſty's ſhip Naiad, of 38 guns, Capt. Pierpoint; ſhe is from Bourdeaux, and had been at ſea three weeks, but made no captures.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.

The Sun of laſt night, ſays, "The Report of the Secret Committee of the Houſe of Commons will prove the moſt important and intereſting that ever engaged the attention of the Britiſh nation." It will (if the Sun is not miſinformed) appear that a plan was very near execution, for maſſacreing the members of both Houſes of Parliament, and afterwards attacking the King's palace!—This was to have been executed by United Iriſhmen, 50,000 of whom are ſuppoſed to be now in this country.

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1799. [No. 1935.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Honorable General Assembly of the State of Rhode-Island, &c. to be holden at Newport, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, A. D. 1798.

Humbly Sheweth,

YOUR Petitioners, Samuel J. Potter, George Brown, Rowland Brown, Benjamin Robinson, Benjamin Howland, Rowse Babcock, Christopher R. Perry, Joseph Stanton, and Joshua Perry, that they have been encouraged by divers Persons in this State, particularly in the County of Washington, to run a Stage-Coach from East-Greenwich to Pawcatuck Bridge, there to meet a Stage from New-London, and returning from Pawcatuck to East-Greenwich, there to meet the Stage running to and from Providence; and that for the Accommodation of Passengers to and from New-London to Newport, that a Stage run from the South-Ferry to Little-Rest Hill and back the Days that the Stage from Greenwich to Pawcatuck pass to and from each Place, to forward Passengers that wish to pass and repass to and from Newport Westward:——But your Petitioners, taking the Matter into Consideration, find that in the present State of the Roads the Line of Stages must run at a very great Expence, and the Passengers at their first running be but few, owing chiefly to the Roughness of the Ways. Wherefore your Petitioners humbly pray your Honours to take the Matter into your wise Consideration, and as they are the first Adventurers in this arduous Business, and the Utility it will be to the Public, by having so easy a Way of Transportation, and grant to your Petitioners, their Heirs and Assigns, the exclusive Right of running a Stage or Stages for the Transportation of Passengers, between the said Town of East-Greenwich and Pawcatuck, or between the South-Ferry and Pawcatuck (except it be Carriages owned by private Persons, and except for the Transportation of their own Families only) for the Term of Twenty Years; and they as in Duty bound will ever pray.

ROWSE BABCOCK,
ROWLAND BROWN,
BENJAMIN ROBINSON,
BENJAMIN HOWLAND,
GEORGE BROWN,
C. R. PERRY,
JOSEPH STANTON, jun.

South-Kingstown, April 25, 1798.

And we the Subscribers, being sensible of the Utility of such an Undertaking, join in the Prayer of the foregoing Petition.

Sylvester Robinson, John Waite,
Christopher Robinson, Elisha R. Potter,
F. Perry, James Perry,
Francis Hazard, Elisha R. Gardner,
William Brown, Warren Gardner,
Thomas Holden, John Hagadorn,
John Hazard, jun. *D. Lyman.*

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *February Session, A. D.* 1799.

Upon the Petition of Samuel J. Potter and others, praying for the exclusive Privilege of running a Stage from East-Greenwich to Pawcatuck, and from Pawcatuck to the South-Ferry: *It is Voted and Resolved*, That the said Petition be referred to the next Session of this Assembly; and that in the mean Time the Petitioners cause Notification to be made in the Newport Papers, Three Weeks successively, to all Persons concerned, then to appear and shew Cause (if any they have) why the Prayer of said Petition should not be granted.

A true Copy:
Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

To be Sold,

At PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, the 21st of May next, on the Premises, at 11 o'Clock, A. M.

THE Estate next Northward of Mr. *GEORGE GIBBS*'s, in Thames-street, consisting of Two Dwelling-Houses, Shop, Wharf, Stores, &c. &c. and Possession immediately given.

A good Warranty Deed will be given of the above Estate.

The Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

Newport, April 2, 1799.

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH LYON,

FIFTY Casks of Rice; 150 Barrels Tar; 20 Barrels Pitch, and 60,000 North-Carolina Cedar Shingles.

Newport, 6th May, 1799.

WILLIAM WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he carries on the different Occupations of SILVER-SMITH, GUN-SMITH, and CHAIR-MAKER, at Howland's-Ferry.——Where those who may please to employ him, in either of those Branches, may rely upon his utmost Endeavours to execute their Work in such a Manner, as to give them perfect Satisfaction.

Tiverton, May 2, 1799.

THE Subscriber some Time since lent two Pair of SADDLE-BAGS.—The Persons who borrowed them are requested to return them to

THOMAS TOWNSEND.

Newport, May 6, 1799.

To be LET,

A Convenient Dwelling-House, with a good Shop, in a public Part of the Town.——For Particulars, inquire of the Printer.

Newport, May 6, 1799.

TO BE LET,

And entered immediately,

ONE Half of a very convenient Dwelling-House, on the lower Part of Thames-street; consisting of a Parlour, Keeping-Room, and Kitchen, on the lower Floor, with Four Chambers, Garret, &c. a Stable, and Half of a Garden.——Apply to SARAH WEEDEN.

Newport, May 6, 1799.

THE Creditors to the Estate of *Jacob Adams* are hereby notified, that Three Months longer have been allowed by the Worshipful Town-Council, to bring in their Claims from the 1st of April last, at which Period no further Claims can be admitted.

SAMUEL GIBBS, NICHOLAS WEBSTER, } *Commissioners.*

Newport, May 6, 1799.

WHEREAS the Subscribers being appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate, of the Town of Warren, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims which may be exhibited against the Estate of ABIAL TRIPP, late of said Warren, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby request those having any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit the same to either of us; Six Months from the Fourth Day of February last, being allowed for that Purpose. Attendance given at our respective Houses every Day in the Week, Sundays excepted.

JOHN HAIL,
JAMES MAXWELL.

Warren, April 12, 1799.

☞ All Persons indebted to the above Estate, are called upon to make immediate Payment to

MARY TRIPP, *Adm'trix.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE FERRY on Easton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry answering to it on Conannicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them. At the Point-Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry-House, with a Garden belonging to it:—Also, a large House-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Estate, having a Front of 59 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.——On the Conannicut Side, besides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-House, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Five Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be sold upon reasonable Terms, by

CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Feb 12, 1799.

PARIS, February 27.

AN order has been given by the minister of general police to the central office, to suppress a ball held at No. 11, in the street La Mickauderie, because the word Monsieur, and the day of the week, were used in the advertisement to the public, in contempt of the laws prohibiting the expression.

NUREMBURG, March 1.

The Austrian forces are on their march.—The number which will immediately be embodied in Bavaria, will exceed 150,000 men.—They will be commanded by the Arch-Duke Charles, in person, who is actively employed in concentrating the munitions for repelling the French, with effect.

Expresses have been sent to hasten the march of the Russian columns; who are to be employed immediately.——They bear a most inveterate hatred of the French; and from the rigid discipline they have been accustomed to, must prove a valuable acquisition to the army of the Empire.

LONDON, February 27.

The French papers throw some vague suspicions on the real disposition of the Court of Madrid, and respecting the assembling of troops which has taken place in several of the provinces. We cannot decide whether the fears of the republicans on this head be well founded, or whether they are not beginning to seek a pretext for the execution of the plans which they meditate against Spain.—It appears reasonable to suppose, that if a new war breaks out between France and the powers of Germany, the Court of Madrid will seize the opportunity of throwing off the disgraceful yoke which it now bears, and of turning its arms against its real enemies. We hope that the ministers at Madrid, as well as those of other countries on the continent, will read the proclamation issued by the French General to the inhabitants of the kingdom of Naples—they will there see, "*that the supreme arbiter of empires has chosen the French people to renew the surface of the globe, disfigured by the crimes of its governments, and to make liberty and equality reign there.*"

February 28.

The cold at Paris, which was in the beginning of January, at 17 degrees of the decimal thermometer, and 13 degrees 6-tenths of Reaumur's, afforded Fourcroy and Vauquelin the means of trying the experiments of Mr. Lowitz, chemist, of Petersburgh, upon extraordinary artificial cold. They ascertained the truth of them, and made some additions. At an instant in which the thermometer was at seven degrees of freezing, they mixed eight parts of calcined marine salt, with six parts of snow. This mixture produced on a sudden an incalculable cold. Twenty pounds of mercury were frozen completely in thirty seconds, as well as spirits of wine, &c. upon inserting the end of the finger in the mixture, it lost in four seconds all feeling, and was not restored to sensation till after it had been held a long time in the mouth.—Upon the first insertion of the finger in the mixture, an acute pain was felt, as if it had been pressed in a vice. A copper crucible, plunged into the mixture, had the contents of it frozen in thirty seconds; those of porcelain or earth, were frozen in two minutes. This artificial cold is estimated at forty degrees. Fourcroy and Vauquelin were to make some fresh experiments.

March 1.

The French merchandize and property put under the seal in Turkey, and ordered to be sold for the use of the public Treasury, is valued at thirty millions of piasters, or about five millions and a half pounds sterling.

Amidst the events that have of late succeeded each other with such rapidity, the situation of Spain seems to have escaped the notice of the politician; and equally feeble as an enemy or an ally, she appears to have sunk almost into obscurity and oblivion.—But a crisis is approaching in that country, that must rouse her from this state of decrepitude, and, it may be, restore her to all the former energies of the Spanish character.

The former Duc de Liancourt, and several French Emigrants, have been arrested at the Hague and transported beyond the frontiers.

March 2.

The quantity of naval stores to be sent by government this season, for the service of his Majesty's squadrons on the East-India station, and at the Cape of Good Hope, amount to upwards of seven hundred tons. The Cape is appointed the depot for the receipt and distribution of this article.

We understand that an order has, within these few days, been issued by his Royal Highness the commander in chief, for all the officers belonging to the regiments on the British establishment to join their respective corps forthwith, and to hold themselves in constant readiness.

Lord St. Vincent, having had the position of the French fleet in the port of Alexandria, minutely examined, and in consequence of the reported practicability of its destruction, has despatched some ships to strenghten Capt. Trowbridge, the better to enable him to perform that service.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

Mr. Pitt brought up a Message from his Majesty, stating that his Majesty was desirous of making a competent provision for the honourable support of his beloved sons, Prince Edward and Prince Ernest, for which purpose the monies applicable to the purposes of Civil Government were insufficient. And his Majesty being also desirous to make a provision for Princess Amelia, his Majesty desired the assistance of Parliament for these purposes, and relied upon the affection of his faithful Commons, that they would take the necessary steps for effecting the same.

Mr. Pitt moved that the Message be referred to the Committee of Supply.

March 11.

Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker is appointed to the Newfoundland station, vice Valdegrave, who retires—Sir R. Curtis, to the Cape, vice Christian, deceased—Sir C. Cotton, Halifax, vice Vandeput, who retires.

March 27.

FRENCH AND DUTCH FLEETS.

Advice was yesterday received at the Admiralty, that a considerable convoy, with naval and other stores, and having on board a large body of troops, had arrived at Brest from Bourdeaux. Seven frigates and seventy gun vessels at Havre, have been dismantled, and the crews conveyed to Brest.

The numerous privateers of Cherburg have experienced, the like fate, and the fishermen along the entire of the coasts of Normandy and Britanny have been put in requisition. The Brest fleet thus recruited and now in every respect ready for sea, consists in the outward road of six ships of 110 guns, and nine two-deckers; and in the inner road there are twelve ships of the line nearly equipt for service. In consequence of this intelligence, orders were yesterday issued from the Admiralty for reinforcing the squadron of Admiral Kingsmill, and to expedite as much as possible the equipment of the several ships preparing at Portsmouth, &c. for sea.

The Dutch Marine, by uncommon exertions, has not only repaired the losses which it sustained in the action of the 11th Oct. but attained a more formidable appointment than it has known pending the war. The fleet in the Texel is in readiness for sea.

PLYMOUTH *(England)* March 18.

Came in, this afternoon, the Mercure, French ship privateer, of 20 guns and 130 men, taken on the 8th inst. in the Bay of Biscay, by his Majesty's ship Naiad, of 38 guns, Capt. Pierpoint; she is from Bourdeaux, and had been at sea three weeks, but made no captures.

LIVERPOOL, March 23.

The Sun of last night, says, "The Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons will prove the most important and interesting that ever engaged the attention of the British nation." It will (if the Sun is not misinformed) appear that a plan was very near execution, for massacreing the members of both Houses of Parliament, and afterwards attacking the King's palace!—This was to have been executed by United Irishmen, 50,000 of whom are supposed to be now in this country.

LONDON, Feb. 16.

KOSCIUSKO.

By letters from Vienna we learn the Baron de Thuguet has ſent orders to all the miniſters and diplomatic agents of Auſtria, to keep a ſtrict watch over all travellers, and demand the arreſt of any that anſwered the deſcription of Koſciuſko—information having been juſt received that this ci-devant Chief of the Poliſh inſurrection was attempting to repair to his own country, taking the route of Munich and Ratiſbon. —A ſimilar vigilance is obſerved in Ruſſia, where any traveller bearing reſemblance to Koſciuſko is ordered to be arreſted and ſent to Peterſburgh, the Emperor himſelf being deſirous to aſcertain the identity.

In Pruſſia there is not leſs uneaſineſs with reſpect to the conduct and projects of Koſciuſko. In the open theatre at Berlin, an unknown perſon was lately arreſted, who had ſome traits of reſemblance to one of the principal Agents of that Ex-General. But finding, on inquiry, that he was not the perſon ſought for, he was immediately ſet at liberty.

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Mr. Bowles, the Director-General of the Creek Indians, left London laſt week, to embark for Florida. He came to this country, after making his eſcape from the Spaniards, who had detained him a priſoner for ſix years. This was one of the moſt ſignal breaches of the laws of nations, which has occurred in any nation, the French Republic alone excepted. He went to the Governor of Louiſiana, upon the faith of a ſafe conduct, to treat of the affairs of the Creek nation; the Governor referred him to the Governor-General of the Spaniſh colonies, at the Havanna, who ſent him priſoner to Cadiz. From thence he was conveyed to Madrid, where he underwent a long impriſonment, and various interrogatories. Not being able to prevail with him, either by threats or ſplendid offers of rank or emolument, to come into the views of the Spaniſh Court, and not well knowing what to do with the man whom they had ſo baſely injured, the Spaniſh government reſorted to the ſingular meaſure of embarking him on board a galleon, for the Spaniſh colonies. In this manner he ſailed from Cadiz, and went round Cape-Horn to Lima, the capital of Peru; and from thence to Manilla, one of the Philippine iſlands. Upon the return of the galleon to Europe, he was again embarked, and proceeded to the iſle of France, and thence to the Iſles of de Los, on the coaſt of Africa, where he contrived to eſcape from the ſhip, and, getting to Sierre Leone, took his paſſage in a veſſel for England.

His health had been extremely injured by the length of his confinement, and change of climate; but during a reſidence of five months in this country, it has been completely re-eſtabliſhed; and he is now going to reſume his ſtation among a People, whoſe welfare and proſperity depend ſo much upon the exertion, good ſenſe, and activity of this extraordinary man.

SAVANNAH *(Georgia)* March 26.

Generals Pinckney and Waſhington [not the late Preſident] of the United States army, have received every mark of the love, confidence and eſteem of their fellow-citizens:—They have been eſcorted from town to town, by the cavalry, and welcomed by ſalutes of artillery, and the gallies, and by twelve American and Britiſh armed ſhips in the river. At Mulberry Grove, a very handſome addreſs was preſented Gen. Pinckney, from Capt. Gordon's troop of Light-Horſe.

In his anſwer the General ſays—

"It is flattering to me, that my appointment as Envoy to France, ſhould have afforded you ſatisfaction; and it is no leſs grateful to me, that my conduct, through the courſe of our negociations, has received the ſtamp of your approbation. If our country has ever erred, as you juſtly remark, it has been the error of *friendſhip*, in favour of a nation who has replied to its effuſions with inſult and indignity. But there are indignities and inſults, to which a brave nation cannot long remain inſenſible, and when reiterated, they leave no remedy, but the appeal to which we have at length arrived."

WILMINGTON, *(N. C.)* April 25.

On Sunday laſt, arrived in 21 days from Kingſton (Jamaica) the ſhip Betſy, Capt. Driſdale, of this port, who obligingly handed us the following information.

On the 31ſt of March, ſailed from Kingſton, in company with the ſchooner Betſy, of and bound to Edenton, Richard Barney, maſter; ſloop Brilliant, of Nantucket, bound to Savannah, Seth Kelogg, Maſter, and the Schooner Gabriel, Captain Guather, for Edenton. On the 2d of April, at 11 o'clock A. M. two veſſels hove in ſight, one of them gave chace, at 12 came up and fired three broadſides into my ſhip, which diſabled her very much in the rigging and maſts, and then ordered me on board with my papers which was complied with.

This veſſel proved to be La Prudent, Capt. Harra, 7 days from St. Jago de Cuba.

At 1 P. M. the privateer overtook the Schooner Betſy and Sloop Brrilliant, ſet fire to the ſchooner and ſunk the Sloop.—Previous to this La Prudent captured the Schooner Gabriel, Capt. Guather. Capt. G. from his *extreme politeness* told the maſter of the privateer, that he was not the laſt that *might* be captured that day, as there were three veſſels, which ſailed in company with him, not very far aſtern; and when the Capt. of the privateer requeſted to know their names, and was gratified. Capt. G. informed him that the ſhip ſhewed fourteen or ſixteen guns, but that he need apprehend no danger, as only one of them was metal.

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After plundering me of all my cabin ſtores, ſpare cordage, a conſiderable quantity of running rigging, and putting 29 priſoners on board my ſhip, ſunk my boat, and deſired that I would make the beſt of my way.

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On the 13th, fell in with the ſhip Induſtry, Capt. Swet, from the bay of Honduras, bound to Boſton, out 10 days, from whom I ſolicited a ſupply of proviſions, but being ſhort himſelf, refuſed, but offered to take ſome of the priſoners—I ſent him ſeven, among which were Capt. Kelogg and Capt. Clark. JOHN DRISDALE,

Maſter of the Ship Betsy of this port.

Atteſted by RICHARD BARNEY,

Maſter of the ſchoonor Betsy of Edenton.

NORFOLK, May 1.

A ſtrong Spaniſh force has arrived in the Weſt-Indies from Spain—an 84 gun ſhip and ſome heavy frigates, with a conſiderable body of troops, are arrived at Carthagena. Advice has alſo been received at St. Vincents of five ſail of the Spaniſh line being at ſea; in conſequence of which Admiral Harvey had gone to Trinidad with a 90 and two 74 gun ſhips.

BALTIMORE, May 2.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooners Ann and Felicity, from La Vera Cruz. It gives us great pleaſure to contradict in toto the accounts reſpecting the ſhip Ocean, Captain Kemp, as ſhe was left at Vera Cruz, the 8th April, where ſhe had arrived in ſafety, having ſeen no French privateers on her paſſage.

By the ſudden guſt of wind laſt night, a bay craft was upſet near the fort, and out of five men two were drowned—The reſt narrowly eſcaped.

The Havanna has hitherto been generally healthy, but owing to the vaſt influx of ſtrangers, and the army which is collected there, to the number of 30,000 men, it will hereafter, for a long time probably, be a hot bed for the fever, and the worſt of all the iſlands. This reflection will, no doubt, ſuggeſt proper meaſures to the health committee for the ſafety of this city.

We learn that on Saturday evening laſt, the houſe of Mr. Samuel Wolfe, in Calvert county, was blown down by a ſtorm, by which unfortunate event ſix perſons were killed therein, and many much hurt; the billiard houſe was carried nearly 200 yards from the foundation.

May 7.

Arrived at the fort on Sunday, the ſchooner Buckſkin, Capt. Helms, nine days from Havanna. Sailed in company with a number of American veſſels, under convoy of the United States ſhips Delaware and Montezuma.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

Arrived yeſterday, ſhip Benjamin Franklin, Jones, 26 days from Jeremie.

On the 10th ult. was boarded by the Britiſh ſloop of war, Lynx, Capt. Hall, having as a prize the ſhip General Waſhington, Latimer, from hence to New-Orleans, detained for having contraband goods on board. They were bearing away for Bermuda. The officer further informed Capt. Jones, that a Providence privateer brig was in chace of the Star, George, of this port, the day he captured the Gen. Waſhington, which he ſuppoſed is carried into New-Providence; 14th, in lat. 23:42, long. 74:34, ſpoke the Lovely-Laſs, Shields, of and for this port, from La Guira, and ſupplied her with proviſions.

Capt. Jones informs, that a miſunderſtanding ſubſiſted between Touſſaint and Rigaud, which it was expected would produce very ſerious conſequences.—The latter having embodied ſome troops, Touſſaint had ſent him word, if they were not immediately diſbanded, he ſhould conſider it as a declaration of hoſtilities.

The ſhips General Waſhington and Star, ſuppoſed to be taken by the Britiſh, were well armed, and belong to Mr. Daniel Cox, of this city. They ſailed from hence for New-Orleans, about the middle of March. Major Cuſhing, appointed to the command of the American ſtation at the Natchez, went paſſenger in one of theſe veſſels.

Yeſterday morning were conducted into this city, by a detachment of United States Marines, under the command of Lieutenant Cormack, the French priſoners lately confined in Lancaſter jail, amounting to eighty-ſix. They were all ſafely lodged in the jail, of this city.

Though the port of Philadelphia was remarkably full of veſſels, when the late ſevere winter came on ſo ſuddenly, it was attended with no diſadvantage whatever. Many openings of the Delaware took place, and more valuable cargoes were ſhipt and got ſafely away in December, January and February, than ever were known in any former winter. The city was remarkably proſperous, and did a vaſt deal of buſineſs. The tradeſmen, artificers, and labourers were as buſy as bees, and ſeamen were in great demand.

Building in this city is going on, as extenſively, for the early ſeaſon of the year, as we have ever known it. The moderate price of wood is particularly favourable to brick-making.

May 4.

We underſtand that the celebrated Mr. James Necker, now of Coppet in Swizerland, and formerly financial Miniſter of France, has made inveſtments in the lands of the United States of America. A large number of ſettlements have been made, within the laſt twelve months upon the lands of the Holland Company, on the banks of the Lake Erie, and the Allegany river. Their lands are greatly advanced in value thereby. Sir William Pulteney, of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons and Governor Hornby, formerly of Bombay, have made ſimilar purchaſes with vaſt advantage.—The wiſdom of the United States in keeping out of war which has proved ſo coſtly to all nations, and ruinous to the government of many, have induced a great number of diſtinguiſhed foreigners and others to commit a conſiderable ſhare of their property upon the certain proſperity of America. The diſtance of the United States from the belligerent nations of Europe, and their being without any foreign neighbour, ſtrong enough to incommode them, add greatly to their ſafety.—It is ſaid that ſeveral of the Britiſh colonial towns in their adjoining provinces are nearly uninhabited in conſequence of emigrations from thence of the moſt flouriſhing ſea-ports in the United States.

May 6.

General Waſhington, on the day of election, mounted his old iron-grey charger, and rode ten miles to the county court-houſe, to vote for his brave old brother ſoldier, Col. Powell, who is happily elected.

The following articles are taken from a Naſſau (New-Providence) paper, of the 6th April laſt.

"The Jane left Port-Royal a fortnight ſince. Ten days previous to her ſailing, Lieut. Col. Harcourt, went in the Albacore ſloop of war, Capt. White, for Port-au-Prince, where he was to make the neceſſary arrangements with General Touſſaint, for immediately carrying into effect the ſtipulations that had been concerted between him and General Maitland, in September laſt.

"It is underſtood that the American government co-operates with ours in this buſineſs; and that this is the object of Gen. Maitland and Col. Grant's voyage to America.

"The 66th regiment had gone from Jamaica for Halifax.

"In Jamaica, the crops have been the moſt abundant ever known. The troops were healthy, and trade was very briſk."

May 8.

It is now generally believed, that the late report, concerning the ſhip Ocean, originated in miſtaking for that veſſel the Liverpool ſhip taken by the French privateer Democrat, and retaken by Commodore Barry.——The maſſacre on board of this veſſel, was diſtinguiſhed by the moſt diſgraceful barbarity; and it is more than probable, that the tale of her fate, magnified in its paſſage to the Havanna, was converted into that which we have received from thence, relative to the Ocean.

May 9.

CIRCUIT COURT

United States, vs. *John Fries.*

HIGH TREASON.

The pleadings in this caſe were reſumed on Tueſday morning, by Mr. Dallas, until two o'clock. Witneſſes on behalf of the priſoner, were examined in the afternoon, when Mr. Ewing, counſel for the defendant roſe and ſpoke about two hours. He was followed by Mr. Sitgreaves on behalf of the United States until a late hour, when the court adjourned—and yeſterday morning proceeded in his reply to the counſel for the priſoner, until near one o'clock—Mr. Lewis roſe next, and occupied about the ſame ſpace of time, after which the court adjourned till this morning ten o'clock.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

Capt. Galloway, in 27 days from St. Kitts, informs us, that the active, enterprizing, and gallant Truxton, has taken another French privateer, of 6 guns, bound from St. Bartholomews to Guadaloupe. She had long been notorious for her ſucceſsful induſtry in taking our merchantmen. May ſuch be the fate of every plundering marauder.

The perſon who has defiled the ſacred title of Prieſt, and the tenets of our holy religion, by taking a conſpicuous lead among the conſpirators of Northampton, it appears has been but a ſhort time in the country, and was, previous to his migration an intimate diſciple of the famous, or rather infamous Weiſhaupt, the chief of the illuminati of Europe.

May 7.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Northern Liberties, R. M. Ayſcough, in 136 days from Canton, whence ſhe ſailed in company with the Elizabeth, Sage, bound for Salem (Maſſ.) Left at Canton,

Ontario, Whillen, for New-York,
Swift, White, do.
Neptune, Greene, do.
Camilia, Roberts, do.
Semiramis, Smith, for Rhode-Iſland,
Brig Hazard, Swift, for Boſton.

Met in the river Tygres.

Jenny, ——, from Boſton.
——, Page, from Rhode-Iſland.

January 10, parted from the Elizabeth in the ſtreights of Lombock.

March 19, Put in at St. Helena, watered and ſailed from thence in the evening.—Left there the American ſhip Nancy, Swain, for Bedford, waiting for the Engliſh convoy.

A letter from the Havanna, dated the 6th ult. confirms the accounts we have already received, of the yellow fever raging at that place. Among a number of other American veſſels, there was one from New-York, with about 70 men, almoſt the whole of whom were taken down.

May 10.

No event happens which produces mere evil or mere good. If it occaſions miſery to ſome, it contributes in ſome way to the benefit of others. If there are many who have reaſon to deplore it, there are likewiſe ſome by whom it may be regarded with complacency.

The revival of the war in Europe, will be productive of infinite calamities, to those who are ſo unfortunate as to live within reach of the firebrands and bayonets which will be called into activity. The enſuing campaign will probably be more bloody and diſaſtrous than any former one of this war. Not only hatred and revenge will be exaſperated by the memory of paſt injuries inflicted and endured, but new actors are called upon the ſtage, who far exceed thoſe who previouſly occupied it, in ferociouſneſs and barbariſm.

The weſtern nations of Europe have exhibited, within three centuries, various ſtrikens of moral and political improvement. In nothing is this improvement more evident than in the leſs iniquitous and cruel modes of carrying on war, which have gradually grown into faſhion, but this improvement has been limited to them alone, for the lavageneſs of early times is ſtill viſible in the hoſtilities of Ruſſians and Turks.

Forty years ago, the North of Germany had an opportunity of experiencing the maxims of Pruſſian warfare. A cloud of Coſſacks and Calmucks deſcended on the march of Brandenburgh, and left marks of their foot-ſteps, which forty years have ſcarcely been ſufficient to obliterate. The South is now about to be ravaged by a new horde from the ſame quarter, and there is nothing dreadful that may not be expected from the encounter of the Ruſſians and French.

It ſeems as if the ſcene of hoſtilities is not to be limited to the Danube and the Rhine. Attempts will probably be made to wreſt from the French their Italian conqueſts, and the Neapolitan and Roman provinces will partake of the calamities which Suabia and Flanders have ſo long groaned.

This is a mournful proſpect to the friend of humanity; it is a proſpect, however, which the world will probably continue for ages.—Some conſolation may flow to us from the conſciouſneſs of our own ſecurity, and the ſorrow which we feel for others may be alleviated by reflecting that the hands, which are occupied in havock and

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Yeſterday arrived the ſchooners Ann and Felicity, from La Vera Cruz. It gives us great pleaſure to contradict in toto the accounts reſpecting the ſhip Ocean, Captain Kemp, as ſhe was left at Vera Cruz, the 8th April, where ſhe had arrived in ſafety, having ſeen no French privateers on her paſſage.

By the ſudden guſt of wind laſt night, a bay craft was upſet near the fort, and out of five men two were drowned—The reſt narrowly eſcaped.

The Havanna has hitherto been generally healthy, but owing to the vaſt influx of ſtrangers, and the army which is collected there, to the number of 30,000 men, it will hereafter, for a long time probably, be a hot bed for the fever, and the worſt of all the iſlands. This reflection will, no doubt, ſuggeſt proper meaſures to the health committee for the ſafety of this city.

We learn that on Saturday evening laſt, the houſe of Mr. Samuel Wolfe, in Calvert county, was blown down by a ſtorm, by which unfortunate event ſix perſons were killed therein, and many much hurt; the billiard houſe was carried nearly 200 yards from the foundation.

May 7.

Arrived at the fort on Sunday, the ſchooner Buckſkin, Capt. Helms, nine days from Havanna. Sailed in company with a number of American veſſels, under convoy of the United States ſhips Delaware and Montezuma.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

Arrived yeſterday, ſhip Benjamin Franklin, Jones, 26 days from Jeremie.

On the 10th ult. was boarded by the Britiſh ſloop of war, Lynx, Capt. Hall, having as a prize the ſhip General Waſhington, Latimer, from hence to New-Orleans, detained for having contraband goods on board. They were bearing away for Bermuda. The officer further informed Capt. Jones, that a Providence privateer brig was in chace of the Star, George, of this port, the day he captured the Gen. Waſhington, which he ſuppoſed is carried into New-Providence; 14th, in lat. 23:42, long. 74:34, ſpoke the Lovely-Laſs, Shields, of and for this port, from La Guira, and ſupplied her with proviſions.

Capt. Jones informs, that a miſunderſtanding ſubſiſted between Touſſaint and Rigaud, which it was expected would produce very ſerious conſequences.—The latter having embodied ſome troops, Touſſaint had ſent him word, if they were not immediately diſbanded, he ſhould conſider it as a declaration of hoſtilities.

The ſhips General Waſhington and Star, ſuppoſed to be taken by the Britiſh, were well armed, and belong to Mr. Daniel Cox, of this city. They ſailed from hence for New-Orleans, about the middle of March. Major Cuſhing, appointed to the command of the American ſtation at the Natchez, went paſſenger in one of theſe veſſels.

Yeſterday morning were conducted into this city, by a detachment of United States Marines, under the command of Lieutenant Cormack, the French priſoners lately confined in Lancaſter jail, amounting to eighty-ſix They were all ſafely lodged in the jail, of this city.

Though the port of Philadelphia was remarkably full of veſſels, when the late ſevere winter came on ſo ſuddenly, it was attended with no diſadvantage whatever. Many openings of the Delaware took place, and more valuable cargoes were ſhipt and got ſafely away in December, January and February, than ever were known in any former winter. The city was remarkably proſperous, and did a vaſt deal of buſineſs. The tradeſmen, artificers, and labourers were as buſy as bees, and ſeamen were in great demand.

Building in this city is going on, as extenſively, for the early ſeaſon of the year, as we have ever known it. The moderate price of wood is particularly favourable to brick-making.

May 4.

We underſtand that the celebrated Mr. James Necker, now of Coppet in Swizerland, and formerly financial Miniſter of France, has made inveſtments in the lands of the United States of America. A large number of ſettlements have been made, within the laſt twelve months upon the lands of the Holland Company, on the banks of the Lake Erie, and the Allegany river. Their lands are greatly advanced in value thereby. Sir William Pulteney, of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons and Governor Hornby, formerly of Bombay, have made ſimilar purchaſes with vaſt advantage.—The wiſdom of the United States in keeping out of war which has proved ſo coſtly to all nations, and ruinous to the government of many, have induced a great number of diſtinguiſhed foreigners and others to commit a conſiderable ſhare of their property upon the certain proſperity of America. The diſtance of the United States from the belligerent nations of Europe, and their being without any foreign neighbour, ſtrong enough to incommode them, add greatly to their ſafety.—It is ſaid that ſeveral of the Britiſh colonial towns in their adjoining provinces are nearly uninhabited in conſequence of emigrations from thence of the moſt flouriſhing ſea-ports in the United States.

May 6.

General Waſhington, on the day of election, mounted his old iron-grey charger, and rode ten miles to the county court-houſe, to vote for his brave old brother ſoldier, Col. Powell, who is happily elected.

The following articles are taken from a Naſſau (New-Providence) paper, of the 6th April laſt.

"The Jane left Port-Royal a fortnight ſince. Ten days previous to her ſailing, Lieut. Col. Harcourt, went in the Albacore ſloop of war, Capt. White, for Port-au-Prince, where he was to make the neceſſary arrangements with General Touſſaint, for immediately carrying into effect the ſtipulations that had been concerted between him and General Maitland, in September laſt.

"It is underſtood that the American government co-operates with ours in this buſineſs; and that this is the object of Gen. Maitland and Col. Grant's voyage to America.

"The 66th regiment had gone from Jamaica for Halifax.

"In Jamaica, the crops have been the moſt abundant ever known. The troops were healthy, and trade was very briſk."

May 8.

It is now generally believed, that the late report, concerning the ſhip Ocean, originated in miſtaking for that veſſel the Liverpool ſhip taken by the French privateer Democrat, and retaken by Commodore Barry.——The maſſacre on board of this veſſel, was diſtinguiſhed by the moſt diſgraceful barbarity; and it is more than probable, that the tale of her fate, magnified in its paſſage to the Havanna, was converted into that which we have received from thence, relative to the Ocean.

May 9.

CIRCUIT COURT

United States, vs. *John Fries.*

HIGH TREASON.

The pleadings in this caſe were reſumed on Tueſday morning, by Mr. Dallas, until two o'clock. Witneſſes on behalf of the priſoner, were examined in the afternoon, when Mr. Ewing, counſel for the defendant roſe and ſpoke about two hours. He was followed by Mr. Sitgreaves on behalf of the United States until a late hour, when the court adjourned—and yeſterday morning proceeded in his reply to the counſel for the priſoner, until near one o'clock—Mr. Lewis roſe next, and occupied about the ſame ſpace of time, after which the court adjourned till this morning ten o'clock.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

Capt. Galloway, in 27 days from St. Kitts, informs us, that the active, enterprizing, and gallant Truxton, has taken another French privateer, of 6 guns, bound from St. Bartholomews to Guadaloupe. She had long been notorious for her ſucceſsful induſtry in taking our merchantmen. May ſuch be the fate of every plundering marauder.

The perſon who has defiled the ſacred title of Prieſt, and the tenets of our holy religion, by taking a conſpicuous lead among the conſpirators of Northampton, it appears has been but a ſhort time in the country, and was, previous to his migration an intimate diſciple of the famous, or rather infamous Weiſhaupt, the chief of the illuminati of Europe.

May 7.

Yeſterday arrived the ſhip Northern Liberties, R. M. Ayſcough, in 136 days from Canton, whence ſhe ſailed in company with the Elizabeth, Sage, bound for Salem (Maſſ.) Left at Canton,

Ontario, Whillen, for New-York,
Swift, White, do.
Neptune, Greene, do.
Camilia, Roberts, do.
Semiramis, Smith, for Rhode-Iſland,
Brig Hazard, Swift, for Boſton.

Met in the river Tygres.

Jenny, ——, from Boſton.
——, Page, from Rhode-Iſland.

January 10, parted from the Elizabeth in the ſtreights of Lombock.

March 19, Put in at St. Helena, watered and ſailed from thence in the evening.—Left there the American ſhip Nancy, Swain, for Bedford, waiting for the Engliſh convoy.

A letter from the Havanna, dated the 6th ult. confirms the accounts we have already received, of the yellow fever raging at that place. Among a number of other American veſſels, there was one from New-York, with about 70 men, almoſt the whole of whom were taken down.

May 10.

No event happens which produces mere evil or mere good. If it occaſions miſery to ſome, it contributes in ſome way to the benefit of others. If there are many who have reaſon to deplore it, there are likewiſe ſome by whom it may be regarded with complacency.

The revival of the war in Europe, will be productive of infinite calamities, to thoſe who are ſo unfortunate as to live within reach of the firebrands and bayonets which will be called into activity. The enſuing campaign will probably be more bloody and diſaſtrous than any former one of this war. Not only hatred and revenge will be exaſperated by the memory of paſt injuries inflicted and endured, but new actors are called upon the ſtage, who far exceed thoſe who previouſly occupied it, in ferociouſneſs and barbariſm.

The weſtern nations of Europe have exhibited, within three centuries, various ſtrikens of moral and political improvement. In nothing is this improvement more evident than in the leſs iniquitous and cruel modes of carrying on war, which have gradually grown into faſhion, but this improvement has been limited to them alone, and the ſavageneſs of early times is ſtill viſible in the hoſtilities of Ruſſians and Turks.

Forty years ago, the North of Germany had an opportunity of experiencing the maxims of Pruſſian warfare. A cloud of Coſſacks and Calmucks deſcended on the march of Brandenburgh, and left marks of their foot-ſteps, which forty years have ſcarcely been ſufficient to obliterate. The South is now about to be ravaged by a new horde from the ſame quarter, and there is nothing dreadful that may not be expected from the encounter of the Ruſſians and French.

It ſeems as if the ſcene of hoſtilities is not to be limited to the Danube and the Rhine. Attempts will probably be made to wreſt from the French their Italian conqueſts, and the Neapolitan and Roman provinces will partake of the calamities under which Suabia and Flanders have ſo long groaned.

This is a mournful proſpect to the friends of humanity; it is a proſpect, however which the world will probably continue for ages.—Some conſolation may flow to us from the conſciouſneſs of our own ſecurity, and the ſorrow which we feel for others may be alleviated by reflecting that the hands, which are occupied in havock and

murder in Italy and Germany, would, if disengaged on that side, probably be turned upon us.

Whatever was the origin of the present war, there is no doubt but that its continuance is owing to the claims and encroachments of the French on the territories of their neighbours. While this war continues, their ambition will be diverted from distant objects, and no leisure be afforded them to revenge the imaginary injuries which they have received from us. A respite, at least, will be afforded us, from a state which cannot be too ardently deprecated, or too laboriously averted, and time may be allowed for resentment to evaporate; for the present rulers of France, and their lust of dominion, to be supplanted by more equitable tyrants, and more enlightened maxims of government.

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Ship Pigou, Sinclair, was captnred by the Vengeance privateer, of 22 guns and 170 men, and carried into Bordeaux. The Pigou was lost going into the river.

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Captain Allen informs, that the United States frigate, Commodore Barry, had retaken a British packet, from Europe bound to the West-Indies.

Shakespeare has an expression "*This is a mad world, my masters*"—and who can doubt it now, amidst the confusion that prevails in every part of it?

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The Dutchman his *Treasure*—
Switzerland her *Liberty*, and
All Europe its *Tranquility*.

HARTFORD, May 6.

On Monday last six persons were drowned in a Pond, at Wilbraham (Mass.)—The particulars as far as we have been able to learn, are, that a company of young people were visiting at a house near the Pond—A small boat being at hand, the company proposed sailing.—Ten of them set out, in haste, emulous who should first embark in the boat. The six who first arrived (being three young gentlemen and three young ladies) jumped into the boat and pushed off. They had got but few rods from the shore, when a sudden gust of wind upset the boat, and painful to relate, every person on board was drowned. There being no other boat in the Pond, nor any person very near, except their four companions who arrived on the shore but just time enough to witness the distressing scene, no relief could be given them. As soon as possible a number of people collected, formed a raft, and made search for their bodies, only five of which had been found, when our informant left there.

The names of the unfortunate persons were Gurdon Bliss, Leonard Bliss, and their Sister—a daughter of Dr. Merrick, Catherine Warrener, all of Wilbraham, and Guy Johnston, of Tolland.

By last Evening's MAIL.

BOSTON, May 10.

Captain Deshon, who left Guadaloupe April 4, has favoured us with the following

DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

ARRETE.

THE *particular* Agent of the Executive Directory at *Guadaloupe* and its dependencies, has, ever since his arrival in the colony, confirmed the dispositions of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, with respect to neutral and allied nations: His measures have been calculated to keep union and harmony, and to cause their colours and their property to be respected.

Those measures were scrupulously observed with regard to the Americans. The citizens of that nation, who were detained, on his arrival, have been released. Those who were destitute of means, have been supplied with the succours which their situation required; and cartels were despatched, at the expense of the Republic, to convey them to *New-York*. The cargoes and ships seized and carried into the ports of *Guadaloupe* and its dependencies, were restored to the owners; and, to add to the proofs of our aversion from vexations and hostilities, the armed schooner of the *United States*, the *Revenge*, was sent back to the PRESIDENT.

The *particular* Agent of the Directory could not, without astonishment and indignation be informed, that in contempt of the *free* and *open conduct* observed in respect to that nation, Mr. Truxton, commanding the American ship *Constellation*, mounting *fifty guns*, insulted the colours of the French Republic, and took, in an action wherein he was the aggressor, the Frigate *Insurgent*, whose Captain had positive orders to respect the American Flag.

Such a piece of hostility, exercised without a declaration of war, has induced measures, the result of which leaves no doubt that the American Officer, in thus acting, followed the orders and instructions of his Government.

From the above facts, and the hostilities, which are daily committed by the Americans since the capture of the *Insurgent*.

The *particular* Agent of the Executive Directory, considering that it is his duty to cause the flag of the French Republic to be *respected*, to protect commerce and the seamen from the risks they have to run from the Americans, who are cruising in force on these coasts.:

To adopt measures which may be the least prejudicial to negociations that may have began between the two nations; and which may justify self-defence against aggression and insults, and even to prevent them.

Resolves as follows:

I. The Captains and Officers who command the vessels of the Republic, and those armed from the ports of *Guadaloupe* and its dependencies, are authorized, from the date of the publication of the present Resolve, to pursue all American vessels, whether belonging to the Government or to individuals; to seize and capture them, *without distinction*, and bring them into the ports of *Guadaloupe* and its dependencies.

II. The vessels belonging to the American Government shall be kept, to be used according to the order of the Executive Directory.

III. Such as are the property of individuals, and which may contravene the *laws* of the Republic, and the Resolves of the Executive Directory, *respecting neutrals* and *allies*, and *liable* to *condemnation*, *agreeably* to the *purport* of *those same laws* and *resolves*, shall be, as well as their cargoes, condemned by a judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce, and sold for the profit of the captors, according to custom.

IV. The Merchants' vessels, the papers of which shall have been acknowledged by the Tribunals to be regular, and not *liable* to condemnation, *shall be sold, together with their cargoes*, and the proceeds thereof deposited in the *public coffers*, that it may afterwards be delivered either to the captors or owners, agreeably to the orders of the Executive Directory.

V. In the foregoing dispositions are included, all American vessels and their cargoes, *detained* in the ports of *Guadaloupe* and its dependencies, *ever since information was received of the capture of the* Insurgent.

The present Resolve shall be read, published, posted up, and registered in the Tribunal of Commerce and Controul of the Navy.

All Public Functionaries, Owners and Commanders of ships of the Republic, and Privateers, whom it concerns, are hereby ordered to conform to the same.

Done at Basseterre, *in the National House of the Agent, the 24th* Ventose, 7th year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

[Signed] DESFOURNEAUX,
Agent of the Directory.

A true Copy:
[Signed] DESCHAMPS.
Particular Secretary for the General Sec'ry.

COMMUNICATED.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

WAR!—WAR!

By the arrival of the Eliza, Capt. Folger, from Calcutta, we are favoured with the following particulars regarding the political state of India; wherein it appears, that that quarter of the globe is likely to experience the baneful influence of French principles, by the War that has already commenced between Great-Britain and Tippoo Sultan, the firm Ally of the French Nation, consequently the mortal foe of the English.—In consequence of an intercepted Correspondence, between Tippoo Sultan, with Buonaparte and the French Directory, wherein he urges them, in the most earnest manner, to send a body of Troops to India, to enable him to attack the English; the Earl of Mornington, Governor-General of India, had left Calcutta, and arrived at Madras, in the beginning of January, in order to co-operate with more effect with the Commander in Chief of the British Army, who had taken the Field with an immense Force, in order to attack Tippoo's Capital of Seringapatam, while two other armies of inferior Force, had actually moved from Bombay and Hydrabad, in order to subdue the Remote Provinces of Tippoo; by which it appears that the total annihilation of that power, is an event that must soon take place; as the French, by whom he had been misled, cannot afford him the smallest assistance; even the two Great Powers, the Marattas, and the Nizam, it appears are so exasperated against Tippoo that they have joined their Forces to those of the English, in order to destroy a Prince, whose restless ambition, has been the cause of exciting this formidable combination against him.—For which purpose three large armies of British and Natives, had taken the Field, the principal one of which had actually marched from Madras, notwithstanding that Tippoo, had supplicated in the most earnest manner, an accommodation; but it was the universal opinion that nothing less than the destruction of this power would content the combined powers.

On the month of November last, a very formidable army, commanded by the Republican General Piron, consisting of nearly 15,000 men, and which had been for several years employed by the Nizam, were attacked and dispersed by a body of British troops drawn towards Hydrabad for that purpose, it having been discovered that General Piron had determined to join his forces with Tippoo. The reduction of this force was effected with little bloodshed, and General Piron, and nearly 200 French Officers, have been sent prisoners to Calcutta. Zemaun Shaw, with a large army, had approached the British Provinces, in the northern parts of Bengal, and threatened to create a powerful diversion in favor of Tippoo Sultan, but on that quarter an English army of 20,000 men was prepared to oppose him. It is supposed that Zemaun Shaw is instigated to this measure by Buonaparte, who has, it is reported, despatched Ambassadors to his Court; although the immense distance between them totally prevented any idea of succour from Egypt: it was in fact the received opinion in the East, that Buonaparte's army, would, in a few months be destroyed.—It cannot therefore, be doubted but the events that will take place in India, during this year, will be of the most important nature, and will probably tend, in their consequences, to place British power in that quarter on the most firm basis.

NEWPORT, May 14.

The General Society of the Cincinnati, at their triennial Meeting, held in the City of Philadelphia, on the 8th May, 1799, have elected the following Gentlemen Officers of the Society for the ensuing three Years:

General George Washington, President-General.

Major-General Alexander Hamilton, Vice-President General.

Major William Jackson, Secretary General.

Doctor N. Dorsey, Assistant Secretary General.

Brigadier-General William Macpherson, Treasurer General.

There will be, in the next Congress, on the most moderate Computation, Seventy odd Federal Members.

The Ship Semiramis, Captain Jacob Smith, arrived at Canton the 28th of November last;—the Day previous to her Arrival, died, on board, in the 21st Year of his Age, Mr. *SAMUEL WARD CLARKE*, eldest Son of Mr. Ethan Clarke, of this Town, Merchant. From an early Period of Life afflicted with a Complication of Diforders, he was induced to take Passage with Capt. Smith, indulging the Expectation that a lengthy Voyage and an entire Change of Climate might conduce to the Recovery and Establishment of his Health; but that Hope is buried in a distant Land—this amiable Youth shall no more return!—How heavy the Tidings to a Parent to whom he was most dutiful and affectionate—how keen the Stroke, to a Brother and Sister whose Happiness he was ever studious to promote by every Exercise of Ingenuity and Tenderness—how severe the Loss to his numerous Relatives and Acquaintance whose Friendship he was uniformly desirous to preserve by a becoming Deportment and Affability of Manners—May they receive Consolation from him, who alone can say,—Weep not!

MARRIED.]——At East-Greenwich *Daniel Updike*, Esq; of North-Kingstown, to Miss —— *Arnold*, Daughter of Col. William Arnold.

—At New-London, by the Rev. Henry Channing, Mr. *James Pitman*, jun. to Miss *Sally Crocker*.

DIED.]—At his Seat, in Lyme, on the 28th ult. the Hon. *Matthew Griswold*, Esq; aged 85, formerly Governor of Connecticut.

—At Charleston (S. C.) Mr. *James Lyon*, Son of Mr. William Lyon, of this Town, in the 23d Year of his Age.

—"In this Town, on Thursday Morning last, Mrs. *Martha Matilda Almy*, Wife of Mr. James G. Almy, Resident at New-Providence; in the Twenty-fourth Year of her Age; and on Friday Evening her Remains were interred with pious Respect, and sympathetic Sorrow.—That Sweetness and Resignation of Temper which she displayed in all her Relations, were not disturbed by the Distresses of a lingering Sickness; by a Separation from her Friends, in her native Place; by the Prospect of leaving an affectionate Husband, and Two Children; and the Pains of Death.—Greatly beloved in Life, her Character in her Removal, awakens new and livelier Sensations of Esteem and Love.

"*Like Birds, whose Beauties languish, Half conceal'd*
"*'Till mounted on the Wing*——
"*How Blessings brighten as they take their Flight.*"

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, May 13.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Ruth, Bliss,	Providence
Curziah, Northup,	New-York
Friendship, Anthony,	Somerset
Sloop Betsy, Corey,	New-York
Aurora, Slocum,	Ditto
Lively, Weaver,	Ditto
Victory, Luce,	Ditto
Brig Betsy, Austin,	Ditto
Sloop Juliet, Shearman,	Manilla
George, Rhodes,	Alexandria
CLEARED,	*For*
Snow Sally, Littlefield,	Africa
Sloop Lucy, Holmes,	Boston
Concord, Cahoone,	New-York
Schooner Friendship, Anthony,	Charleston

Sales at Auction.

On Mr. LANGLEY's Wharf, on THURSDAY, 16th Inst. at Eleven o'Clock,

FORTY Casks of RAISINS, and Eighteen Barrels of CIDER.

Newport, May 14, 1799.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. TOWNSEND's Coffee-House, on THURSDAY, 23d Inst. at 11 o'Clock, A.M.

TWO HORSES, both of them suitable for the Draught.

GARDNER & DEAN, *Auct'rs.*

Newport, May 14, 1799.

Just imported from LONDON, and to be sold, at *CHARLES DUNBAR's* Shop, opposite Mr. George Gibbs's,

A large Assortment of Kitchen & Flower Garden SEEDS, which will be particularized in the next Paper.

Newport, May 14, 1799.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Pipes of 4th Proof Catalonia BRANDY, very cheap for Cash.—Apply to

SIMON DAVIS.

Newport, May 13, 1799.

TO LET,

PART of a genteel HOUSE, ready furnished, in a pleasant Part of the Town.——For Particulars apply to the Printer.

Newport, May 13, 1799.

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING-HOUSE situated on the Point. For further Particulars apply to MARY ROGERS, or CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, 13th May, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

A farrow COW—Inquire of the Printer.

May 13. 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,

That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General MARTIN's,*

A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.

Also, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.

Newport, April 9, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House, Garden and Meadow of the Subscriber, with a small Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; also several other small Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-street, commanding a considerable large and pleasant Prospect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well supplied with good Water.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 3d Month 25th, 1799.

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AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

ARRETE.

THE *particular* Agent of the Executive Directory at *Guadaloupe* and its dependencies, has, ever since his arrival in the colony, confirmed the dispositions of the Executive Directory of the French Republic, with respect to neutral and allied nations: His measures have been calculated to keep nnion and harmony, and to cause their colours and their property to be respected.

Those measures were scrupulously observed with regard to the Americans. The citizens of that nation, who were detained, on his arrival, have been released. Those who were destitute of means, have been supplied with the succours which their situation required; and cartels were despatched, at the expense of the Republic, to convey them to *New-York*. The cargoes and ships seized and carried into the ports of *Guadaloupe* and its dependencies, were restored to the owners; and, to add to the proofs of our aversion from vexations and hostilities, the armed schooner of the *United States*, the *Revenge*, was sent back to the PRESIDENT.

The *particular* Agent of the Directory could not, without astonishment and indignation be informed, that in contempt of the *free* and *open conduct* observed in respect to that nation, Mr. Truxton, commanding the American ship *Constellation*, mounting *fifty guns*, insulted the colours of the French Republic, and took, in an action wherein he was the aggressor, the Frigate *Insurgent*, whose Captain had positive orders to respect the American Flag.

Such a piece of hostility, exercised without a declaration of war, has induced measures, the result of which leaves no doubt that the American Officer, in thus acting, followed the orders and instructions of his Government.

From the above facts, and the hostilities, which are daily committed by the Americans since the capture of the *Insurgent*.

The *particular* Agent of the Executive Directory, considering that it is his duty to cause the flag of the French Republic to be *respected*, to protect commerce and the seamen from the risks they have to run from the Americans, who are cruising in force on these coasts.:

To adopt measures which may be the least prejudicial to negociations that may have began between the two nations; and which may justify self-defence against aggression and insults, and even to prevent them.

Resolves as follows:

I. The Captains and Officers who command the vessels of the Republic, and those armed from the ports of *Guadaloupe* and its dependencies, are authorized, from the date of the publication of the present Resolve, to pursue all American vessels, whether belonging to the Government or to individuals; to seize and capture them, *without distinction*, and bring them into the ports of *Guadaloupe* and its dependencies.

II. The vessels belonging to the American Government shall be kept, to be used according to the order of the Executive Directory.

III. Such as are the property of individuals, and which may contravene the *laws* of the Republic, and the Resolves of the Executive Directory, *respecting neutrals* and *allies*, and *liable* to *condemnation*, *agreeably* to the *purport* of *those same laws* and *resolves*, shall be, as well as their cargoes, condemned by a judgment of the Tribunal of Commerce, and sold for the profit of the captors, according to custom.

IV. The Merchants' vessels, the papers of which shall have been acknowledged by the Tribunals to be regular, and not *liable* to condemnation, *shall be sold*, *together with their cargoes*, and the proceeds thereof deposited in the *public coffers*, that it may afterwards be delivered either to the captors or owners, agreeably to the orders of the Executive Directory.

V. In the foregoing dispositions are included, all American vessels and their cargoes, *detained* in the ports of *Guadaloupe* and its dependencies, *ever since information was received of the capture of the* Insurgent.

The present Resolve shall be read, published, posted up, and registered in the Tribunal of Commerce and Controul of the Navy.

All Public Functionaries, Owners and Commanders of ships of the Republic, and Privateers, whom it concerns, are hereby ordered to conform to the same.

Done at Basseterre, *in the National House of the Agent, the 24th* Ventose, 7th year of the French Republic, One and Indivisible.

[Signed] DESFOURNEAUX,
Agent of the Directory.

A true Copy:
[Signed] DESCHAMPS.
Particular Secretary for the General Sec'ry.

COMMUNICATED.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.
WAR!—WAR!

By the arrival of the Eliza, Capt. Folger, from Calcutta, we are favoured with the following particulars regarding the political state of India; wherein it appears, that that quarter of the globe is likely to experience the baneful influence of French principles, by the War that has already commenced between Great-Britain and Tippoo Sultan, the firm Ally of the French Nation, consequently the mortal foe of the English.—In consequence of an intercepted Correspondence, between Tippoo Sultan, with Buonaparte and the French Directory, wherein he urges them, in the most earnest manner, to send a body of Troops to India, to enable him to attack the English; the Earl of Mornington, Governor-General of India, had left Calcutta, and arrived at Madras, in the beginning of January, in order to co-operate with more effect with the Commander in Chief of the British Army, who had taken the Field with an immense Force, in order to attack Tippoo's Capital of Seringapatam, while two other armies of inferior Force, had actually moved from Bombay and Hydrabad, in order to subdue the Remote Provinces of Tippoo; by which it appears that the total annihilation of that power, is an event that must soon take place; as the French, by whom he had been misled, cannot afford him the smallest assistance; even the two Great Powers, the Marattas, and the Nizam, it appears are so exasperated against Tippoo that they have joined their Forces to those of the English, in order to destroy a Prince, whose restless ambition, has been the cause of exciting this formidable combination against him.—For which purpose three large armies of British and Natives, had taken the Field, the principal one of which had actually marched from Madras, notwithstanding that Tippoo, had supplicated in the most earnest manner, an accommodation; but it was the universal opinion that nothing less than the destruction of this power would content the combined powers.

On the month of November last, a very formidable army, commanded by the Republican General Piron, consisting of nearly 15,000 men, and which had been for several years employed by the Nizam, were attacked and dispersed by a body of British troops drawn towards Hydrabad for that purpose, it having been discovered that General Piron had determined to join his forces with Tippoo. The reduction of this force was effected with little bloodshed, and General Piron, and nearly 200 French Officers, have been sent prisoners to Calcutta. Zemaun Shaw, with a large army, had approached the British Provinces, in the northern parts of Bengal, and threatened to create a powerful diversion in favor of Tippoo Sultan, but on that quarter an English army of 20,000 men was prepared to oppose him. It is supposed that Zemaun Shaw is instigated to this measure by Buonaparte, who has, it is reported, despatched Ambassadors to his Court; although the immense distance between them totally prevented any idea of succour from Egypt: it was in fact the received opinion in the East, that Buonaparte's army, would, in a few months be destroyed.—It cannot therefore, be doubted but the events that will take place in India, during this year, will be of the most important nature, and will probably tend, in their consequences, to place British power in that quarter on the most firm basis.

NEWPORT, May 14.

The General Society of the Cincinnati, at their triennial Meeting, held in the City of Philadelphia, on the 8th May, 1799, have elected the following Gentlemen Officers of the Society for the ensuing three Years:

General George Washington, President-General.

Major-General Alexander Hamilton, Vice-President General.

Major William Jackson, Secretary General.

Doctor N. Dorsey, Assistant Secretary General.

Brigadier-General William Macpherson, Treasurer General.

—

There will be, in the next Congress, on the most moderate Computation, Seventy odd Federal Members.

—

The Ship Semiramis, Captain Jacob Smith, arrived at Canton the 28th of November last;—the Day previous to her Arrival, died, on board, in the 21st Year of his Age, Mr. *SAMUEL WARD CLARKE*, eldest Son of Mr. Ethan Clarke, of this Town, Merchant. From an early Period of Life afflicted with a Complication of Disorders, he was induced to take Passage with Capt. Smith, indulging the Expectation that a lengthy Voyage and an entire Change of Climate might conduce to the Recovery and Establishment of his Health; but that Hope is buried in a distant Land—this amiable Youth shall no more return!—How heavy the Tidings to a Parent to whom he was most dutiful and affectionate—how keen the Stroke, to a Brother and Sister whose Happiness he was ever studious to promote by every Exercise of Ingenuity and Tenderness—how severe the Loss to his numerous Relatives and Acquaintance whose Friendship he was uniformly desirous to preserve by a becoming Deportment and Affability of Manners—May they receive Consolation from him, who alone can say,—Weep not!'

—

MARRIED.]——At East-Greenwich *Daniel Updike*, Esq; of North-Kingstown, to Miss —— *Arnold*, Daughter of Col. William Arnold.

—At New-London, by the Rev. Henry Channing, Mr. *James Pitman*, jun. to Miss *Sally Crocker*.

DIED.]—At his Seat, in Lyme, on the 28th ult. the Hon. *Matthew Griswold*, Esq; aged 85, formerly Governor of Connecticut.

—At Charleston (S. C.) Mr. *James Lyon*, Son of Mr. William Lyon, of this Town, in the 23d Year of his Age.

—"In this Town, on Thursday Morning last, Mrs. *Martha Matilda Almy*, Wife of Mr. James G. Almy, Resident at New-Providence; in the Twenty-fourth Year of her Age; and on Friday Evening her Remains were interred with pious Respect, and sympathetic Sorrow.—That Sweetness and Resignation of Temper which she displayed in all her Relations, were not disturbed by the Distresses of a lingering Sickness; by a Separation from her Friends, in her native Place; by the Prospect of leaving an affectionate Husband, and Two Children; and the Pains of Death.—Greatly beloved in Life, her Character in her Removal, awakens new and livelier Sensations of Esteem and Love.

"*Like Birds, whose Beauties languish, Half conceal'd*
"*'Till mounted on the Wing*——
"*How Blessings brighten as they take their Flight.*"

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, May 13.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Ruth, Bliss,	Providence
Curziah, Northup,	New-York
Friendship, Anthony,	Somerset
Sloop Betsy, Corey,	New-York
Aurora, Slocum,	Ditto
Lively, Weaver,	Ditto
Victory, Luce,	Ditto
Brig Betsy, Austin,	Ditto
Sloop Juliet, Shearman,	Manilla
George, Rhodes,	Alexandria
CLEARED,	*For*
Snow Sally, Littlefield,	Africa
Sloop Lucy, Holmes,	Boston
Concord, Cahoone,	New-York
Schooner Friendship, Anthony,	Charleston

Sales at Auction.

On Mr. LANGLEY'S Wharf, on THURSDAY, 16th Inst. at Eleven o'Clock,

FORTY Casks of RAISINS,
and Eighteen Barrels of CIDER.
Newport, May 14, 1799.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. TOWNSEND'S Coffee-House, on THURSDAY, 23d Inst. at 11 o'Clock, A.M.

TWO HORSES, both of them suitable for the Draught.
GARDNER & DEAN, *Auct'rs.*
Newport, May 14, 1799.

Just imported from LONDON, and to be sold, at *CHARLES DUNBAR'S* Shop, opposite Mr. George Gibbs's,

A large Assortment of
Kitchen & Flower Garden SEEDS,
which will be particularized in the next Paper.
Newport, May 14, 1799.

FOR SALE,
FIVE Pipes of 4th Proof Catalonia BRANDY, very cheap for Cash.—Apply to
SIMON DAVIS.
Newport, May 13, 1799.

TO LET,
PART of a genteel HOUSE, ready furnished, in a pleasant Part of the Town.——For Particulars apply to the Printer.
Newport, May 13, 1799.

FOR SALE,
A DWELLING-HOUSE situated on the Point. For further Particulars apply to MARY ROGERS, or CALEB LYNDON.
Newport, 13th May, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,
A farrow COW—Inquire of the Printer.
May 13, 1799.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Respectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,
That he has just received, at his STORE,
opposite General MARTIN'S,
A Beautiful Assortment of the most fashionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to sell very low.
Also, One Box of Gentlemens' TRUXTON HATS.
Newport, April 9, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,
THE House, Garden and Meadow of the Subscriber, with a small Lot and convenient Stable, &c. thereon; also several other small Buildings, the whole in Front of Broad-street, commanding a considerable large and pleasant Prospect, the Situation airy and healthy, being well supplied with good Water.
JOB CHALONER.
Newport, 3d Month 23th, 1799.

O D E

For the NEW-YEAR, 1799, *as performed at St. James's.——Written by* HENRY JAMES PYE, *Esq; Poet Laureat. Set to Music by Sir* WILLIAM PARSONS.

I.

THO' the dun miſt, and driving rack,
Awhile may hide the orb of day,
Aloſt he keeps his radiant tract,
Burning with undiminiſh'd ray;
And ſoon before his gorgeous fire
The evaneſcent clouds retire,
Then, burſting forth to mortal ſight,
His glories flaſh with keener blaze,
Dim with their force the dazzl'd gaze,
Sowing with flames divine th' empyreal fields of light.

II.

So while the lowering clouds of fate
O'er Europe's torpid region ſpread,
They ſeem enthron'd in gloomy ſtate,
To hang o'er Albion's drooping head;
Supreme in glory yet ſhe ſtood,
Superior to the vapoury flood;
And ſoon, before her kindling eye,
The ſcatter'd clouds diſperſing fly,
In awful glory will appear,
Red with vindictive flame, the terrors of her ſpear.

III.

Around her coaſt, fenc'd by her guardian Main,
Around Ierne's kindred ſhores,
Hark! loud Invaſion to her baffled train
In yells of deſperation roars.
Along the hoſtile deep they vainly try,
From Britain's thundering barks to fly;
Their fleets, the victor's trophy, captur'd ride,
In future battles, doom'd to combat on our ſide.

IV.

Seas, where deathleſs bards of yore,
Singing to the ſilver tide,
Wafted loud from ſhore to ſhore
Grecian art and Roman pride,
Say, when Carthage learn'd to vail
To mightier foes her loftier ſail,
Say, when the Man of Athens broke
With daring prow the Median tyrant's yoke,
Saw ye ſo bold, ſo free a band,
As Nelſon led by Nilus' ſtrand;
What time, at George's high beheſt,
Dread in terrific vengeance dreſs'd,
Fierce as the whirlwind's ſtormy courſe,
They pour'd on Gallia's guilty force;
And Egypt ſaw Britannia's flag unfurl'd,
Wave high its Victor Croſs, Deliverer of the World?

V.

See floating friendly in the wind,
The Ruſſian Eagle with the Creſcent join'd;
And ſhall on earth Rome's tow'ring Eagle lie
With ruffled plumage, and with languid eye?
Imperial Auſtria 'rouſe! while Albion's fleet
Sweeps ſtern oppreſſion from the Main,
Send forth thy legions to the embattl'd plain,
Till ſavage inroad turn to foul defeat;
Strike with united arm the blow,
Lay the gigantic boaſter low,
O'er your aſtoniſh'd fields who trod,
Deforming nature, and defying God!
So ſhall returning peace again
Delight the renovated plain;
Peace, on the baſis firm of faith reſtor'd,
Wrung from oppreſſion's arm, by valour's conquering ſword!

From a late English Paper.

Not long ſince in Liverpool, as a couple were going to be married, and had proceeded as far as the church-yard gates, the gentleman ſtopped his fair comrade, with the following unexpected addreſs:—"Mary, during our courtſhip I have told you *moſt* of my mind, but not *all* my mind—when we are married, I ſhall inſiſt upon three things.——"What are they?" aſked the aſtoniſhed lady.—"In the firſt place," ſays he, "I ſhall lie alone; ſecondly, I ſhall eat alone; and laſtly, I ſhall find fault, when there is no occaſion—can you ſubmit to theſe conditions?" O yes, Sir, very eaſily," ſhe replies, for if *you* lie alone, *I ſhall not*; if you eat alone, I ſhall *eat firſt*; and as to finding fault without occaſion, that, I think, may be prevented; for I will take care, that you ſhall never *want occaſion*.—They were married, and the writer of this wiſhes them much happineſs.

FOR SALE,

BEST Engliſh GUNPOWDER, COARSE and FINE, per Hundred or leſs Quantity, by

ANTHONY DIXON.

Newport, January 21, 1799.

STEPHEN PIERCE

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready-made Colours; an Aſſortment of neat Gun-Locks and Braſs Furniture; Powder and Shot; a few Bags of Anniſeed; a Quantity of excellent Muſtard, in Bottles; a ſmall Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware, of ſuperior Quality; an Aſſortment of Crockery Ware; and a Quantity of excellent Spaniſh Segars.

Alſo GARDEN-SEEDS,

Of the laſt Year's Growth, viz.

Peas; Beans; Onion; Beet; Carrot; Radiſh; Lettuce; Double Parſley; green, Savoy, red, and other Sorts of Cabbage. ——Alſo, a Variety of other Seeds, too numerous to mention.

Newport, March 11, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN

Informs his Friends and others, that he has removed to the Eaſt Side of Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Robert Stevens's, where he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has at preſent on Hand,

A HANDSOME Aſſortment of GOODS, which he will ſell at a reaſonable Rate.

Alſo, beſt clean Turk's-Iſland SALT, by Hundred Buſhel, or leſs Quantity.

All Favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, 29th April, 1799.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

At his Store on Banister's Wharf,

A General Aſſortment of GROCERIES, of the firſt Quality.

Captains of Veſſels and others ſupplied with SEA-STORES, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may rely upon ſupplying themſelves with anv Article in his Line, of as good a Quality, and at as reaſonable a Rate, as at any Store in Newport.

He returns his ſincere Thanks to his Cuſtomers and the Public for paſt, and ſolicits future Favours.

Newport, April 29, '99.

TO BE LET,

A VERY convenient HOUSE, having Four Rooms on the lower Floor, and Five Chambers, with a large Cellar, Garret, and a Yard, ſituated between the lower Ferry-Wharf, and the new Church-Lane, in Thames-ſtreet.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, April 29, 1799.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Weſt-India and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel; MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, ſuitable for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Hyſon and Bohea TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound; FLOUR, BEEF, and RICE, by the Barrel, or Tierce; Meſs Pork by the Barrel; Pork 1¼ Hog to the Barrel; Pork, 1 Hog to the Barrel; He can ſupply any Perſon, who may want to Purchaſe a large or ſmall Quantity of Pork of the above Deſcription; and alſo with a Quantity of Beef.

A FARM, in Narraganſet, containing 60 Acres, with a Houſe 20 by 16, and a Lintel for a Kitchen, lately ſhingled, a Barn and Crib in tolerable Order, with an Orchard of 130 or 140 Trees, and other Fruit-Trees, has Wood enough for a ſmall Family, is ſituated one Mile Weſt of Biſſell's Mills, and oppoſite to Mr. Elam's Farm on the North, and fronting a Road on the South.

Who has alſo for Sale, a Veſſel, now on the Stocks, that can be launched at ſhort Notice, of about 70 Tons Burthen—and ſundry Dwelling-Houſes in different Parts of this Town.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its various Branches, and has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality.—He gives the higheſt Price for Old Gold and Silver.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Company,

Have for Sale at their Stores on Mr. Langley's Wharf,

BOURDEAUX, Alicant and Spaniſh Brandy—Jamaica Spirits—Weſt-India and New-England Rum—Beſt Holland Geneva—Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Malaga Wines—Loaf, powdered and brown Sugars—Gunpowder Tea—Hyſon and Souſhong Do.—Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Pepper and Pimento—Molaſſes—Chocolate—New-York Soap—freſh Raiſins—Starch—Negro Head Tobacco—Nails—Iron Shovels, and Window Glaſs—German Steel by the Fagot or Bar, and a few Buſhels of Flax-Seed for ſowing.

Alſo, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck—Cordage—Red, green, and blue Morocco Skins—A freſh Supply of Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half-Barrels—and a few Barrels firſt Quality Cabin-Bread—The above Articles will be ſold at the loweſt Rates per Quantity, and on reaſonable Terms.

Newport, 11th February, 1799.

SUSAN FOWLER

Has for Sale, at her Shop, directly oppoſite Mrs. COTTRELL'S,

A VERY large and handſome Aſſortment of CROCKERY, juſt received from New-York, per Capt. Cahoone.——Alſo a Variety of Articles in the HARDWARE Line, amongſt which are the following:

Iron Candleſticks, Hinges of all Sizes, Stock Locks, Thumb Latches, Hammers, Shoe Ditto, Shoe Knives, Round Bolts, Carpenters' Rules, Large and ſmall Dividers, Carpenters' Compaſſes, Jack-Knives, Penknives & Razors, Beſt of London Pewter, Do. Spoons & Baſons, Iron Ditto.

ALSO,

Maps of the Weſt Coaſt of Ireland, Do. Weſt and South-Weſt, Do. Do. Britiſh Channel, Do. St. George's Do. Do. Weſt Coaſt of Scotland, Do. North Sea, Do. Iſland of Shetland, Do. Holland, Spain, and Portugal, 4 Glaſs'd Teleſcopes, 2 Do. Do.

Mrs. FOWLER takes this Method of inviting the Ladies of Newport, &c. to call and look at ſome elegant TURBANS and CRAVATS, far ſuperior to any imported; and offers to ſupply them with MUSLINS, worked from the moſt beautiful Patterns, at the ſhorteſt Notice.

She has on Hand a few DRY GOODS.

ALSO,

Excellent Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Flour, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Chocolate, Raiſins, Nutmegs Cloves, Pimento, Cinnamon, Pepper, Muſtard, York Soap, Starch, Indigo, Excellent New-York Cut Tobacco, &c.

The above Articles ſhall be ſold as low as they can be purchaſed in this Town.

Newport, April 15, 1799.

BENJAMIN CHURCH & CO.

Have juſt received, and for Sale,

A FRESH Supply of excellent French and Spaniſh Brandy, 2d and 3d Proof; real Amſterdam Geneva; Jamaica Spirits; St. Croix and Antigua Rum and a few Puncheons of old Bengal Spirits, of a ſuperior Quality.

All of which will be diſpoſed of, on very low Terms, either by the Hogſhead or Barrel, or leſs Quantity, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer.

Alſo Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel; Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt or Dozen; Souchang Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; and a Variety of other Articles in the Grocery Line.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON

HAS FOR SALE,

A FRESH Supply of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, among which are,——Caſſimeres, Fancy Veſting, Calicoes and Chintzes, Satins, Modes, Luteſtrings, Tiffanies, Ladies Beaver Hats, Sheetings, Dowlaſſes, Bed-Ticking, Britannias, Iriſh Linens, and a great Variety of other Articles, as Cheap for Caſh as at any Store in the State.

Newport, April 22, 1799.

FOR SALE, BY

ABNER TABER,

ABOUT Fifty Buſhels of well cleaned HERDS GRASS SEED, for Caſh. Wanted, a Quantity of Sheeps Wool.

Newport, April 23, '99.

GIBBS & CHANNING

HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedtickings; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloth German Flannels and Serges; Stationary and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the West India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 8 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, 25th Feb. 1799.

SIMEON MARTIN

Has for Sale, for Caſh, or on a reaſonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank in Rhode-Iſland,

GOOD retailing Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead, Tierce or Barrel; old 3d Proof Windward-Iſland Rum; New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel; brown and white Sugar, by the Barrel and Box; and St. Martin's Rock Salt by the Hundred Buſhels or leſs Quantity.

Newport, April 2, 1799.

THOMAS GREEN,

At the BUCK, near the Red-Market,

Having juſt Imported, a *FRESH SUPPLY* of ENGLISH and INDIA

GOODS,

Has now on Hand, a very extenſive Aſſortment, which he is ſelling at the uſual Low Prices.——And,

N. B. While he feels very grateful to his good Cuſtomers, for paſt Favours and begs a Continuance of the ſame, earneſtly entreats thoſe who are delinquent in Town and Country, to diſcharge their reſpective Obligations.

☞ Home-made CLOTHS taken in Pay, as heretofore.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.

GRASS SEEDS,

Good and Cheap for Sale,

By *MOORE & GREEN*,

Near the RED MARKET.

Who have alſo for Sale, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT *of*

SHIP CHANDLERY,

GROCERIES and LIQUORS of all Kinds.

A great Variety of HARD WARE.

Likewiſe a ſmall, but well-choſen Aſſortment, of DRY GOODS.

THEY HAVE ALSO—

Demerara, Antigua, St. Croix, Bengal and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Surinam and Havanna Molaſſes, by Dit Ditto.
Beſt French Brandy, by Pipe or Barrel.
Holland Geneva, by Ditto, Ditto.
Flour by the Barrel.
Raiſins by the Caſk.
Beſt Engliſh Gunpowder by Ditto.
70 Barrels of Meſs and Prime Beef and Pork.
1800 Weight beſt Salt-Petre'd HAMS
And many other Articles.

All which they will ſell on the lowe Terms, for Caſh or approved Notes.

Newport, April 8th, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,

LEATHER-DRESSER and GLOVER,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to the formerly occupied by Mr. Azariah Albro in Broad-ſtreet, at the Sign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He has conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo Deer Skins; white Calf and Lamb-Skins, for welting: Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c. &c.

Newport, Feb. 12, 1799.